A NEW ALMANACK OR EPHEMERIS for the year of our LORD GOD 1672.

Being the Bissextile or Leap-year, and from the Worlds creation (at the Spring) 5675 years compleat, the year 5676 beginning then.

BIBLIO

Calculated properly for the famous Universitie and Town of *Cambridge*, where the Pole is elevated 52 degrees and 17 minutes (some say 15) above the Horizon.

But may indifferently serve for any other place within this kingdom.

Written by JOHN SWAN.

Non nobis solùm nati sumus.

Printed by *John Hayes*, Printer to the Universitie of *Cambridge*, 1672.

Anno Dom. 1672.

THe Golden Number this year is	1
The Cycle of the Sun	1
The Dominical Letters	G f
The Epact	11
Shrove-sunday	Feb. 18
Easter-day	April 7
Whitsunday	May 26
Advent-sunday	Decemb. 1

Times prohibiting Marriage.

MArriage comes in on the 13 of January, and by Septuagesima-sunday it is out again until the Octaves of Easter, or Low-sunday; at which time it comes in again, and goes no more out till Rogation sunday: for *Rogamen vetitat*: From whence it is forbidden again until Trinity-sunday; and from thence it is unforbidden till Advent-sunday. But then it is out, and comes not in again until S. *Hilary*, or the 13 day of January next after.

Of the Suns entrance into the four Cardinal Signs.

THe Sun enters Aries this year on the 10 of March, 53 minutes past 10 before noon.

He enters Cancer on the 11 day of June, 39 minutes past 1 in the after noon.

He enters Libra on the 13 day of September, 49 minutes past 4 in the morning.

And last of all, he enters Capricorn on the 11 day of December, 38 minutes past 4 after noon.

Hæc duo Solstitium faciunt, Cancer, Capricornus:
Sed noctes æquant Aries, & Libra dichus.

How

How to conjecture of the weather in every Moneth throughout the whole year, according to the opinion of old ancient Authours.

FIrſt conſider and mark how the weather is a day before, the day preſent, and the day after the Suns entrance into the ſigne *Aries*, and ſuch like ſhall the weather be (for the moſt part) in theſe three moneths; *September*, *October*, and *November*.

Secondly, Look how the weather ſhall be at the Suns entrance into *Leo* (as the day before, the day preſent, and the day after) and ſuch commonly ſhall be in *December*, *January*, and *February*. For if the wind ſhall then blow out of the North or Eaſt, and thoſe days drie, then ſhall follow a very cold ſeaſon in thoſe three moneths aforeſaid. But if the wind blow out of the South or Weſt, and that it raineth on thoſe three days, the winter ſhall then be full of Ice and ſlabby weather. But if thoſe three days ſhall be neither wholly moiſt nor wholly dry, then ſhall follow an unſtedfaſt Winter.

Thirdly, Like as the weather ſhall be at the Suns entrance into *Libra* (as at the day preſent, the day before, and the day after) ſuch for the moſt part ſhall the weather be in *March*, *April* and *May*.

Fourthly and laſtly, Like as the weather ſhall be at the Suns entrance into *Aquarius* (*viz.* at the day of the entrance, the day before, and the day after) ſuch for the moſt part ſhall the weather be in *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*.

So then; here's firſt *Aries* to give direction concerning the *Autumne*. *Leo* for the Winter. *Libra* for the Spring, and *Aquarius* for the Summer.

Beſide which conjectural obſervations, many ancient men affirm, that like as the weather ſhall be on the 13, 14, 15 and 16 days of *September*, ſuch for the moſt

part shall it be in the moneth of *November* following. And such as it shall be on the 17, 18, 19 and 20 days of *September*, the same is like to be in the *December* after. Such also as it shall be on the 21, 22, 23 and 24 days of *September*, the same for the most part will be in *January*. Such also as it shall be on the 25, 26, 27 and 28 days of *September*, the same is like to be in *February*. And such as it shall be on the 29 and 30 of *September*, as also on the first and second of *October*, the same for the most part will be in *March*. Such also as it shall be on the 3, 4, 5, and 6 of *October*, the same is like to be in *April* after. Such also as it shall be on the 7, 8, 9, and 10 days of *October*, the same is like to be in *May*. So also such as it shall be on the 11, 12, 13 and 14 of *October*, the same is like to be in *June*. And such as it shall be on the 15, 16, 17 and 18 of *October*, the same is like to be in *July*. Such also as it shall be on the 19, 20, 21 and 22 of *October*, the same for the most part is like to be in *August*. So also such as it shall be on the 23, 24, 25 and 26 days of *October*, the same is like to be in *September*. And last of all, such as it shall be on the 4 or 5 last days of *October* in one year, the same for the most part shall it be in the *October* of the next year after.

I cannot say much in commendation of these observations (neither will I) because I never made trial of them. And yet I know that many days in the year are very Critical, and do sometimes find it so by observation The rule that is taken from the twelve days in Christmas is meerly fabulous: and how these may prove let him determine, who hath spare time enough to bestow on their Observation.

Other

Other Observations to foreknow the state of the year.

Stadius saith if there happen a Full Moon in *May* within two days before or after the fourth day, it prognosticateth blasting to corn, flowers, and other things vegetable. The Full Moon this year is *May* the 1. The same Authour likewise saith that if the Vespertine rising of the star called the Eagle (which according to Tycho riseth so about the 23 or 24 day of *May*) shall happen near the New or Full Moon, that the timely fruits of the spring shall be hurt. It is not so this year.

The Dog-star called Procyon setteth with the Sun on the 5 day of *June*. Of which *Cardan* writeth, that if it be about the time of the Full Moon, that then all fruits are hurt. Or if at the time of the New Moon, then (saith *Stadius*) wine and oyl are injured. It is this year far enough from the day of the Full Moon. *Origanus* noteth that the eighth of *June* (being *dies Medardi*) is held to be a Critical day by reason of the doubtful constitution of the air which the Starrs of the nature of Venus and Mercury then make: insomuch that if it be a rainy day, it foretelleth a wet and rainy hay time or harvest; if fair, the contrary. Which Observation (saith he) although it doth not always hold, yet doth it seldome altogether fail.

The same Authour also saith, that the second of *July* (when the first Star in the girdle of Orion riseth with the Sun in the 19 degree of *Cancer*) is likewise a Critical day: insomuch that if it rain on the 1, or 2 (rather) of *July*, it often times doth so (more or less) for four weeks together.

The ſame authour alſo ſaith, that if the 24 day of *Auguſt* be fair and clear, then do the husbandmen hope for a good and proſperous *Autumn* to ſucceed that year.

The firſt of *September* is alſo ſaid to be Critical to the Huntſmen in their obſervation: for firſt (but the rule doth not always hold) if it rain not on this day, the reſt of *Autumn* is like to be drie. Secondly, if the Harts (or Bucks and Does) be hardly brought to Copulation, then ſhall it be a backward Winter: *& ſic è contra.*

Ptolomy (to whom *Stadius* aſſenteth) ſaith that as the Swallows begin not at all to appear before the tenth of *March*, ſo after the twelfth of *September* they be ſeen in that year no more.

It is common among our countrey people to judge of the following Winter by the quarter wherein the wind ſhall be on the firſt of *November*. But that which is more obſervable is the ſecond of *November*, which to the Arabian Aſtrologers was a Critical day, from whence they could know ſomething in general concerning the diſpoſition of the air in rain, thunder and lightning. For if *Jupiter*, *Venus* and *Mercury* were then occidental or retrograde, they judged much rain to be in that year. They alſo had an eye to *Saturn* and *Mars* whether of them were the ſtronger, as alſo what ſociety they had with the other Planets, chiefly with *Mercury*, that ſo they might the better judge concerning the change of the air.

The

The beginnings and endings of the Terms.

Hilary Term begins January 23. ends February 12.

Return days or days of Eſſoin.	Days of Exception.	Returna Brevium.	Days of Appearan.
Octab. Hilar. Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
Quind. Hilar. Jan. 27	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 30
Craſt. Purif. Febr. 3	Febr. 5	Febr. 5	Febr. 6
Octab. Purif. Febr. 9	Febr. 10	Febr. 10	Febr. 12

Eaſter Term begins April 24. ends May 20.

Quind. Paſch. Apr. 22	Apr. 22	April 23	April 24
Tres Paſch. Apr. 29	April 29	April 30	May 2
Menſ. Paſch. May 6	May 6	May 7	May 8
Quinq. Paſch. May 13	May 13	May 14	May 15
Craſt. Aſcen. May 17	May 18	May 18	May 20

Trinity Term begins June 7. ends June 26.

Craſt. Trin. June 3	June 4	June 5	June 7
Octab. Trin June 10	June 10	June 11	June 12
Quind. Trin. June 17	June 17	June 18	June 19
Tres Trin. June 25	June 25	June 26	June 26

Michaelmas Term begins Octob. 23. ends Nov. 28.

Tres Mich. Octob. 21	Octob. 22	Octob. 22.	Octob. 23.
Menſ. Mich. Octob. 28	Octob. 29	Octob. 30	Octob. 31
Craſt. anim. Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7
Craſt. Mart. Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 14
Octab. Mart. Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21
Quind. Mart. Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28

The ſame authour alſo ſaith, that if the 24 day of *Auguſt* be fair and clear, then do the husbandmen hope for a good and proſperous *Autumn* to ſucceed that year.

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The beginnings and endings of the Terms.

Hilary Term begins January 23. ends February 12.

Return days or days of Eſſoin.		Days of Exception.		Returna Brevium.		Days of Appearan.	
Octab. Hilar.	Jan. 20	Jan.	22	Jan.	22	Jan.	23
Quind. Hilar.	Jan. 27	Jan.	29	Jan.	29	Jan.	30
Craſt. Purif.	Febr. 3	Febr.	5	Febr.	5	Febr.	6
Octab. Purif.	Febr. 9	Febr.	10	Febr.	10	Febr.	12

Eaſter Term begins April 24. ends May 20.

Quind. Paſch.	Apr. 22	Apr.	22	April	23	April	24
Tres Paſch.	Apr. 29	April	29	April	30	May	2
Menſ. Paſch.	May 6	May	6	May	7	May	8
Quinq. Paſch.	May 13	May	13	May	14	May	15
Craſt. Aſcen.	May 17	May	18	May	18	May	20

Trinity Term begins June 7. ends June 26.

Craſt. Trin.	June 3	June	4	June	5	June	7
Octab. Trin	June 10	June	10	June	11	June	12
Quind. Trin.	June 17	June	17	June	18	June	19
Tres Trin.	June 25	June	25	June	26	June	26

Michaelmas Term begins Octob. 23. ends Nov. 28.

Tres Mich.	Octob. 21	Octob.	22	Octob.	22.	Octob.	23.
Menſ. Mich.	Octob. 28	Octob.	29	Octob.	30	Octob.	31
Craſt. anim.	Nov. 4	Nov.	5	Nov.	6	Nov.	7
Craſt. Mart.	Nov. 12	Nov.	13	Nov.	13	Nov.	14
Octab. Mart.	Nov. 18	Nov.	19	Nov.	20	Nov.	21
Quind. Mart.	Nov. 25	Nov.	26	Nov.	27	Nov.	28

January hath xxxi days.

Full moon the 4 day, 42 min. past 11 before noon.
Last quarter the 12 day, 24 min. past 7 in the morn.
New moon the 19 day, 8 min. past midnight.
First quarter the 27 day, 50 min. past 4 in the morn.

			Sun-rising		Sun-setting						
1	a	Circ. of Chr.	8	4	3	56	Gem.	10	21		15
2	b	Oct. Steph.	8	3	3	57		25	22		16
3	c	Octab. John	8	2	3	58	Canc.	9	23		18
4	d	Octab. Innoc.	8	0	4	0		24	24		19
5	e	Simeon	7	59	4	1	Leo	8	25		20
6	f	Epiphany	7	58	4	2		22	26		21
7	g	1 aft. Epiph.	7	57	4	3	Virg.	6	27		22
8	a	Lucian m.	7	55	4	5		19	28		24
9	b	Marcelline	7	54	4	6	Libr.	2	29		26
10	c	Sun in Aquar.	7	52	4	8		14	0	≈	26
11	d	Hyginus	7	51	4	9		27	1		27
12	e	Archadius.	7	50	4	10	Scorp.	8	2		28
13	f	Hilary bish.	7	48	4	12		20	3		29
14	g	2 after Epiph.	7	47	4	13	Sagit.	2	4		30
15	a	Mauritius	7	46	4	14		14	5		31
16	b	Marcellus	7	45	4	15		26	6		32
17	c	Anthony	7	44	4	16	Capr.	8	7		33
18	d	Prisca mart.	7	42	4	18		20	8		34
19	e	Wolstan bish.	7	40	4	20	Aquar.	3	9		35
20	f	Octab. Hilar.	7	38	4	22		16	10		36
21	g	3 aft. Epiph.	7	36	4	24		29	11		37
22	a	Vincent	7	34	4	26	Pisces	13	12		38
23	b	Term begins	7	32	4	28		26	13		39
24	c	Timothy b.	7	30	4	31	Aries	10	14		40
25	d	Conv. of Paul	7	8	4	32		24	15		41
26	e	Polycarpus	7	26	4	34	Taur.	8	16		41
27	f	Quind. Hilar.	7	24	4	36		22	17		42
28	g	4 aft. Epiph.	7	22	4	38	Gem.	6	18		43
29	a	Valerius b.	7	20	4	40		20	19		44
30	b	K. Char. Mar.	7	18	4	42	Canc.	4	20		44
31	c	Saturnine	7	16	4	44		18	21		45

The new year now begins, and ends the old:
Which makes men ſhrink and quake, becauſe 'tis cold.
A glaſs or two of wine will do no harm,
Nor a good Fire now to keep thee warm.

January 1672.

1 Snow or rain,
2 windy, thick
3 air and
4 cold.
5
6 Cold air in-
7 clining to
8 froſt or
9 ſnow.
10 Something
11 windy.
12 More cold
13 than moiſt.
14 Variable ſtate
15 and temper
16 of the air.
17
18 Cold impetu-
19 ous windy
20 weather.
21 Very ſharp
22 froſty cold
23 weather.
24 Clouds often
25 ſcattering
26 ſnow or
27 ſleet.
28 Cold abated.
29 Windy open
30 weather and
31 rain like.

Cambridge Term begins the 13 day.

Full Moon the 3 day, 38 min. before 1 in the morn.
Last quarter the 10 day, 56 min. past 6 at night.
New moon the 18 day, 39 min. past 2 after noon.
First quarter the 26 day, 50 min. past 5 in the morn.

			Sun-rising.		Sun-setting.					
1	d	Brigget Fast	7	14	4	46	Leo	3	22	46
2	e	Purif. of Mary	7	12	4	48		16	23	46
3	f	Crast. purif.	7	10	4	50	Virg.	0	24	47
4	G	Septuagesima	7	8	4	52		14	25	48
5	a	Agatha	7	6	4	54		27	26	48
6	b	Dorothy	7	4	4	56	Libra	10	27	49
7	c	Angulus	7	2	4	58		22	28	49
8	d	Sun in Pisces	7	0	5	0	Scorp.	4	29	50
9	e	Octab Purif.	6	58	5	2		16	0 ♐	50
10	f	Scholastica	6	56	5	4		28	1	50
11	G	Sexagesima	6	54	5	6	Sagit.	10	2	51
12	a	Term ends	6	52	5	8		22	3	51
13	b	Agabus	6	51	5	9	Capr.	4	4	51
14	c	Valentine	6	49	5	11		16	5	52
15	d	Faustine	6	47	5	13		28	6	52
16	e	Juliana	6	45	5	15	Aqua.	11	7	52
17	f	Constant.	6	43	5	17		24	8	52
18	G	Shroveſund.	6	41	5	19	Piſces	8	9	53
19	a	Sabina	6	40	5	20		22	10	53
20	b	Shrove Tueſd	6	38	5	22	Aries	6	11	53
21	c	Aſhwedneſd.	6	36	5	24		20	12	53
22	d	Cath. Prt.	6	34	5	26	Taur.	4	13	53
23	e	Serenus	6	32	5	28		18	14	53
24	f	Intercal. Fast	6	30	5	30	Gem.	3	15	53
25	f	Quadrages.	6	28	5	32		17	16	53
26	g	2nd Matthias	6	26	5	34	Canc.	1	17	52
27	a	Fortunatus	6	24	5	36		15	18	52
28	b	Amber week	6	22	5	38		28	19	52
29	c	Oſwald biſh.	6	20	5	40	Leo	12	20	52

This moneth's a winter moneth you still must know,
And often fills the Dikes with rain or snow:
But be advis'd, as in the moneth before,
And sit not quaking at thy Neighbours door.

February 1672.

1 Indifferent.
2 Freezing.
3 Cold North
4 wind, with
5 rain or
6 snow.
7 Something
8 milder.
9 Wind with
10 storms of snow
11 or rain.
12 Right winter
13 weather.
14 but wind
15 raising rain,
16 snow or sleet.
17
18
19 Moist cold
20 humid wea-
21 ther, with
22 wind at sea
23 and land
24 also.
25 Very variable
26 and change-
27 able.
28 Strong west
29 wind.

Commencement for Bachellours in Arts the 22 day.

March hath xxxi days.

Full moon the 3 day, 18 min. paſt 2 after noon.
Laſt quarter the 11 day, 41 min. paſt 2 after noon.
New moon the 19 day, 19 min. paſt 2 in the morn.
Firſt quarter the 25 day, 52 min. paſt 5 at night.

			Sun riſing.		Sun ſetting.				
1	d	David biſh.	6	18	5	42	Leo	26 21	52
2	e	Chad biſh.	6	16	5	44	Virg.	9 22	51
3	f	Ordin. Sund.	6	14	5	46		22 23	51
4	g	Adrian	6	12	5	48	Libra	6 24	51
5	a	Euſebius	6	10	5	50		18 25	50
6	b	Frederick	6	8	5	52	Scorp.	0 26	50
7	c	Perpetua	6	6	5	54		12 27	49
8	d	Mauritan.	6	4	5	56		24 28	49
9	e	Agapite	6	2	5	58	Sagit.	6 29	48
10	f	3 ſun. in Lent	6	0	6	0		18 0 ♈	48
11	g	Quirion	5	58	6	2	Capr.	0 1	47
12	a	Gregory b.	5	56	6	4		12 2	46
13	b	Erneſtus	5	54	6	6		24 3	46
14	c	Candid. mar.	5	52	6	8	Aquar.	6 4	45
15	d	Longinus	5	50	6	10		19 5	44
16	e	Cyriacus	5	48	6	12	Piſces	3 6	43
17	f	Midlent ſund.	5	46	6	14		16 7	42
18	g	Edward K.	5	44	6	16	Aries	0 8	42
19	a	Joſeph.	5	42	6	18		15 9	41
20	b	Rupertus	5	40	6	20		29 10	40
21	c	Benedict ab.	5	38	6	22	Taur.	14 11	39
22	d	Aphrodiſius	5	36	6	24		29 12	38
23	e	Theodor. faſt	5	34	6	26	Gem.	13 13	37
24	f	5 ſun. in Lent	5	32	6	28		27 14	36
25	g	Annun. Mary	5	30	6	30	Canc.	12 15	34
26	a	Caſtulus	5	28	6	32		25 16	33
27	b	Johan. erem.	5	26	6	34	Leo	9 17	32
28	c	Dorothy vir.	5	24	6	36		23 18	31
29	d	Euſtach.	5	22	6	38	Virg.	5 19	30
30	e	Guido	5	20	6	40		18 20	28
31	f	Palm-ſunday	5	18	6	42	Libra	1 21	27

'Tis nothing ſtrange that *March* ſhould windy be:
More ſtrange to ſee an uſurer grow free;
And for Gods ſake prove helpfull unto thoſe,
Who want both meat and drink, money and clothes.

March 1672.

1 The wind
2 turning often
3 wi h ſome
4 moiſture.
5
6 Cold perhaps
7 freezing fleet-
8 ing air.
9 Cold in the
10 morning and a
11 little moiſt.
12 Tempeſtuous
13 at ſea, and
14 at land very
15 windy; raiſing
16 wet.
17 More mild
18 and warm, but
19 alters ſoon
20 after to more
21 bluſtring wea- The latter Act the 21 day.
22 ther.
23 Milder again,
24 and temperate
25 ſpringing wea-
26 ther
27 Rain from the
28 South.
29 *Cambridge* Term ends the 29 day.
30 Temperate
31 weather.

Full moon the 2 day, 24 min. past 5 in the morning.
Last quarter the 10 day, 12 min. past 8 in the morn.
New moon the 17 day, 26 min. past 11 before noon.
First quarter the 24 day, 38 min. past 1 in the morn.

			Sun rising.		Sun setting.					
1	g	Theodorus	5	16	6	44	Libra	14	22	25
2	a	Mary Egypt.	5	14	6	46		26	23	24
3	b	Richard bish.	5	12	6	48	Scorp.	9	24	23
4	c	Ambrose bis.	5	10	6	50		21	25	21
5	d	Good Friday	5	8	6	52	Sagit.	3	26	20
6	e	Sixtus	5	6	6	54		14	27	18
7	f	Easter day.	5	4	6	56		26	28	16
8	g	Egesippus	5	2	6	58	Capr.	8	29	15
9	a	Perpet. bish.	5	0	7	0		20	0 ♉	13
10	b	Sun in Taur.	4	58	7	2	Aqua.	2	1	11
11	c	Leo Pap.	4	56	7	4		15	2	10
12	d	Julius	4	54	7	6		27	3	8
13	e	Justinus	4	52	7	8	Pisces	11	4	6
14	f	Low sunday	4	50	7	10		24	5	4
15	g	Olympia	4	48	7	12	Aries	8	6	2
16	a	Judoc. bish.	4	46	7	14		23	6	59
17	b	Aniceius.	4	45	7	15	Taur.	8	7	57
18	c	Apollonius	4	43	7	17		23	8	55
19	d	Alphege	4	41	7	19	Gem.	8	9	53
20	e	Sulpitius	4	39	7	21		23	10	51
21	f	2 sun. aft Easter.	4	38	7	22	Canc.	7	11	50
22	g	Quind. Pasch.	4	36	7	24		22	12	47
23	a	S. GEORGE	4	34	7	26	Leo	6	13	45
24	b	Term begins	4	33	7	27		19	14	44
25	c	Mark Evan.	4	32	7	28	Virg	2	15	43
26	d	Cletus bish.	4	30	7	30		15	16	40
27	e	Anastatius	4	28	7	32		28	17	38
28	f	3 after Easter	4	26	7	34	Libra	11	18	36
29	g	Tres Pasch.	4	25	7	35		24	19	34
30	a	Erken w. fast	4	23	7	37	Scorp.	5	20	32

When *April* brings us Warm and gentle ſhowr's,
Then Graſs begins to grow, and ſweet *May*-flow'rs.
The Cuckoe you will quickly hear in Woods,
Where Birds ſit chirping on the Boughs and Budds.

April 1672.

1 Mild but
2 alters about
3 the full, and is
4 leſs cold till
5 good-friday.
6 Cold air 2 or 3
7 days.
8 Fine warm
9 ſhowers and
10 temperate.
11 Wet and cold-
12 er weather for
13 ſome days.
14 Something
15 better.
16 More dry than
17 cold, and
18 thunder-like.
19 Cool nights.
20 Various and
21 moiſt.
22 Temperate &
23 fine warm
24 weather,
25 with April
26 ſhowers.
27 Pleaſant and
28 good till
29 the laſt
30 day.

Cambridge Term begins.

May hath xxxi days.

Full moon the first day, 46 min. past 8 at night.
Last quarter the 9 day, 3 min. past 11 at night,
New moon the 16 day, 10 min. past 5 after noon.
First quarter the 23 day, 33 min. past 11 before noon.
Full moon the 31 day, 56 min. past 11 before noon.

				Sun rising.		Sun setting.					
1	b	Phil. & Jam.	4	22	7	38	Scorp.	17	21	29
2	c	Athanasius	4	21	7	39			29	22	27
3	d	Invent. cruc.	4	19	7	41	Sagit.	11	23	25
4	e	Florianus	4	17	7	43			23	24	22
5	f	4 after Easter	4	16	7	44	Capr.	5	25	20
6	g	Joh Port. Lat.	4	14	7	46			17	26	17
7	a	John of Bev	4	13	7	47			29	27	15
8	b	Stanislaus	4	11	7	49	Aquar.	11	28	13
9	c	Hiob	4	9	7	51			23	29	10
10	d	Pancratius	4	7	7	53	Pisces	6	0	♈	8
11	e	Sun in Gem.	4	6	7	54			19	1	5
12	f	Rogation sun.	4	5	7	55	Aries	3	2	0
13	g	Quinq Pasch.	4	4	7	56			17	2	58
14	a	Fortunatus	4	2	7	58	Taur.	1	3	57
15	b	Sophia. Fast	4	1	7	59			16	4	55
16	c	Ascension d.	4	0	8	0	Gem.	1	5	52
17	d	Craft Ascen.	3	59	8	1			16	6	49
18	e	Potentius	3	58	8	2	Canc.	1	7	47
19	f	6 aft. Easter	3	57	8	3			16	8	44
20	g	Term ends	3	56	8	4	Leo	1	9	41
21	a	Servulus	3	55	8	5			15	10	39
22	b	Helen	3	54	8	6			29	11	36
23	c	Desiderius	3	53	8	7	Virgo	12	12	33
24	d	Sert. mart.	3	52	8	8			25	13	30
25	e	Urban. Fast	3	51	8	9	Libra	8	14	28
26	f	Whitsunday	3	50	8	10			20	15	25
27	g	Lede	3	49	8	11	Scorp.	2	16	22
28	a	Ember week	3	48	8	12			14	17	19
29	b	K. Char. ret.	3	47	8	13			26	18	17
30	c	Wigandus	3	46	8	14	Sagit.	8	19	14
31	d	Petronella	3	46	8	14			20	20	11

This is a moneth which useth to be gay,
'Tis therefore call'd the pleasant moneth of May.
I like it well, and love to hear the notes,
Fine little Birds chaunt from their warbling throats.

May 1672.

1 Nightly rains,
2 and hot air
3 with wind
4 now and
5 then--- At
6 John Port Lat.
7 colder with
8 some wind
9 & not rain also.
10 Fair and good
11 weather.
12
13
14
15
16 Hot weather
17 with rain or
18 thunder.
19
20 Very good
21 weather.
22
23 Some showers
24 about this
25 time and some
26 days after.
27
28
29 Cloudy and
30 various.
31

June hath xxx days.

Laſt quarter the 8 day, 43 min. paſt 10 before noon.
New Moon the 15 day, 46 min. paſt one in the morn.
Firſt quarter the 22 day, 51 min. paſt 11 at night.
Full Moon the 30 day, 47 min. paſt 2 in the morn.

1	e	Nichomede	3	46	8	14		Capr.	2	21	8
2	f	Trin. Ordin.	3	45	8	15			14	22	5
3	g	Craſt. Trin.	3	45	8	15			26	23	2
4	a	Petrocius	3	45	8	15		Aquar.	8	24	57
5	b	Boniface	3	44	8	16			20	25	56
6	c	Artemius	3	44	8	16		Piſces	2	26	52
7	d	Term begins	3	44	8	16			15	27	49
8	e	Medard.	3	43	8	17			28	28	46
9	f	1 ſun. aft. Trin	3	43	8	17		Aries	12	29	43
10	g	Octab. Trin.	3	43	8	17			26	0	40
11	a	S. Barnabas	3	43	8	17		Taur.	10	1	37
12	b	Blandina	3	43	8	17			25	2	33
13	c	Tyrſil	3	43	8	17		Gem.	10	3	29
14	d	Baſil biſh.	3	43	8	17			25	4	27
15	e	Valerius	3	43	8	17		Canc.	10	5	24
16	f	2 after Trin.	3	44	8	16			25	6	21
17	g	Quind. Trin.	3	44	8	16		Leo	10	7	19
18	a	Marcus	3	44	8	16			24	8	16
19	b	Gervaſe	3	45	8	15		Virg.	8	9	13
20	c	Edw. K. tr.	3	45	8	15			21	10	10
21	d	walburg	3	45	8	15		Libra	4	11	8
22	e	Achaſt. Faſt	3	46	8	14			17	12	4
23	f	3 after Trin.	3	46	8	14			29	13	0
24	g	John Baptiſt	3	46	8	14		Scorp.	11	13	58
25	a	Loy biſh.	3	47	8	13			23	14	55
26	b	Term ends	3	47	8	13		Sagit.	5	15	52
27	c	7 Sleepers	3	48	8	12			17	16	49
28	d	Leo b. Faſt.	3	49	8	11			29	17	46
29	e	Peter Apoſt.	3	50	8	10		Capr.	10	18	43
30	f	4 after Trin.	3	51	8	9			22	19	31

Sun riſing. Sun ſetting.

The joyous moneth of June doth now appear,
And may be call'd the lady of the year.
Onely the Sith-man cutting down the grass,
Shews how our lives do wither and soon pass.

June 1672.

1 Clear air.
2
3 More dry
4 then cold
5 this quarter.
6
7 Clear weath.
8 The 8 day is
9 critical: for if
10 it rain that
11 day, it argues
12 a dropping
13 hay-time.
14 Intemperate
15 air, at the
16 setting of
17 Arcturus.
18 Fine hot
19 weather.
20 A gratefull
21 temper,
22 More hot then
23 dry.
24 Something
25 moist.
26 Cloudy
27 windy wea-
28 ther.
29 Cool and
30 moist.

July hath xxxi days.

Last quarter the 7 day, 15 min. past 7 after noon.
New moon the 14 day, 9 min. past 9 in the forenoon.
First quarter the 21 day, 36 min. past noon.
Full moon the 29 day, 48 min. past 4 after noon.

			Sun rising.		Sun setting.					
1	g	Theobald	3	53	8	7	Aquar.	5	19	41
2	a	Visitat. Mary	3	54	8	6		17	20	38
3	b	Cornelius	3	55	8	5		29	21	35
4	c	Martin tr.	3	56	8	4	Pisces	12	22	32
5	d	Anselme	3	57	8	3		25	23	29
6	e	Negoz	3	58	8	2	Aries	8	24	26
7	f	5 aft. Trin.	3	59	8	1		20	25	23
8	g	Chilian	4	0	8	0	Taur.	5	26	21
9	a	Cyril. bish.	4	1	7	59		19	27	18
10	b	7 Wzethzen	4	3	7	57	Gem.	4	28	15
11	c	Pius	4	4	7	56		18	29	12
12	d	Henricus	4	5	7	55	Canc.	3	0 ☊	9
13	e	Sun in Leo	4	7	7	53		18	1	7
14	f	6 aft. Trin.	4	8	7	52	Leo	3	2	4
15	g	S. Swithin	4	10	7	50		18	2	58
16	a	Osmund	4	11	7	49	Virg.	2	3	56
17	b	Alexius	4	13	7	47		16	4	54
18	c	Rosina.	4	15	7	45		29	5	51
19	d	Dog days beg.	4	17	7	43	Libra	13	6	50
20	e	Margaret	4	19	7	41		25	7	48
21	f	7 after Trin.	4	21	7	39	Scorp.	7	8	45
22	g	Mary Magd.	4	24	7	38		20	9	43
23	a	Apolinaris	4	24	7	36	Sagit.	2	10	40
24	b	Christine fast	4	26	7	34		13	11	37
25	c	James Apost.	4	2.	7	33		25	12	35
26	d	S. Anne	4	29	7	31	Capr.	7	13	32
27	e	Martha	4	30	7	30		19	14	30
28	f	8 after Trin.	4	32	7	28	Aquar.	1	15	27
29	g	Beatrix	4	33	7	27		14	16	25
30	a	Abdon	4	35	7	25		26	17	22
31	b	Germanus	4	37	7	23	Pisces	9	18	20

Now July's come let countrey men make haſt,
And of their Sun-ſhine hours make no waſte.
For then their hay they ſoon may gather in,
Before a tempeſt wet them to the skin.

July 1672.

1 Some rain or
2 thunder.
3 Scarce fair.
4 Temperate,
5 but thick air.
6 Clear wea-
7 ther.
8 Hot days and
9 misty morn-
10 ings cool.
11 Various and
12 thunder-like.
13 A little rain,
14 perhaps fair
15 and good
16 weath. Thun.
17 Very hot
18 weather and
19 ſometimes
20 thunder.
21 windy,
22 weſt wind.
23 Good ſum-
24 mer weather
25 fit for hay or
26 harveſt.
27 Wind, rain &
28 fair and
29 windy, the 29.
30 Good weath.
31 ends the mon.

The ſecond day is Commencement Tueſday.

Cambridge Term ends the 5 day.

August hath xxxi days.

Last quarter the 6 day, 17 min. past one in the morn.
New moon the 12 day, 44 min. past 5 after noon.
First quarter the 20 day, 35 min. past 8 in the morn.
Full moon the 27 day, 21 min. past 4 after noon.

1	f	Lammas day	4	38	7	22	Pisces	22	19	28
2	g	Stephanus	4	39	7	21	Aries	5	20	15
3	a	Dominicus	4	41	7	19		18	21	13
4	b	9 after Trin.	4	43	7	17	Taur.	2	22	11
5	c	Oswald	4	44	7	16		16	23	8
6	d	Transfigurat.	4	46	7	14	Gem.	0	24	6
7	e	Donatus	4	48	7	12		14	25	4
8	f	Cyriacus	4	50	7	10		28	26	2
9	g	Romanus	4	52	7	8	Canc.	13	26	59
10	a	S. Laurens.	4	54	7	6		27	27	57
11	b	10 after Trin.	4	56	7	4	Leo	12	28	55
12	c	Sun Eclipsed	4	58	7	2		26	29	52
13	d	Sun in Virgo	5	0	7	0	Virgo	10	0 ♍	51
14	e	Eusebius	5	2	6	58		24	1	49
15	f	Assum. of M.	5	4	6	56	Libra	8	2	47
16	g	Mosh mart.	5	6	6	54		21	3	45
17	a	Mammes	5	8	6	52	Scorp.	3	4	43
18	b	11 after Trin.	5	10	6	50		15	5	41
19	c	Sebaldus	5	12	6	48		27	6	39
20	d	Lenes bish.	5	14	6	46	Sagit.	9	7	37
21	e	Bernard	5	16	6	44		21	8	35
22	f	Symphyon.	5	18	6	42	Capr.	3	9	33
23	g	Zosper. Fast	5	20	6	40		15	10	32
24	a	Barthol. Ap.	5	22	6	38		27	11	30
25	b	12 after Trin.	5	24	6	36	Aquar.	9	12	28
26	c	Irenens.	5	26	6	34		22	13	27
27	d	Dog days end	5	28	6	32	Pisces	5	14	25
28	e	Augustine	5	30	6	30		18	15	23
29	f	Decol. J. B.	5	32	6	28	Aries	1	16	22
30	g	Felix priest	5	34	6	26		14	17	20
31	a	Paulinus	5	36	6	24		29	18	19

If others be esteem'd who give delight,
Unto the smelling chiefly and the sight,
Then August fears not but his worth shall be
As great as any of his Pedigree.

August 1672.

1 Hot weather.
2
3 Temperate and good for
4 harvest.
5
6
7 Heat or thunder according to the season.
8
9
10
11 Thunder and heat, with moisture now and then this Quarter.
12
13
14
15
16
17
18 Windy weather, if not some rain also.
19
20
21 Afterward fair and good for the most part.
22
23
24
25 The heat of the year begins to abate now.
26
27
28
29
30
31

There will be no Eclipse this year visible to us in *England*, but onely one, and that a small one, of the Sun on the 12 of *August*. For on the 12 of *August*, 20 min past 6 in the afternoon, the Sun may be seen (if clouds hinder not) in the middle of his Eclipse, to the quantity of 3 digits and 15 minutes

September hath xxx days.

Last quarter the 4 day, 16 min. past 6 in the morn.
New moon the 11 day, 47 min. past 4 in the morn.
First quarter the 19 day, at almost 2 in the morn.
Full moon the 26 day, 21 min. past 4 in the morn.

			Sun rising	Sun setting				
1	f	13 after Trin.	5 38	6 22	Taur.	13	19	17
2	g	Veronica	5 40	6 20		27	20	16
3	a	Serapia	5 42	6 18	Gem.	11	21	16
4	b	Theodos.	5 44	6 16		25	22	13
5	c	Bertine	5 46	6 14	Canc.	9	23	11
6	d	Magnus	5 48	6 12		23	24	10
7	e	Enurchus	5 50	6 10	Leo	7	25	9
8	f	14 aft. Trin.	5 52	6 8		21	26	8
9	g	Gorgonius	5 54	6 6	Virgo	5	27	6
10	a	Hilvius b.	5 56	6 4		19	28	5
11	b	Maurice	5 58	6 2	Libra	2	29	4
12	c	Sun, in Libra	6 0	6 0		16	0 ♎	3
13	d		6 2	5 58		29	1	2
14	e	Holy Cross	6 4	5 56	Scorp.	11	2	1
15	f	15 aft. Trin.	6 6	5 54		23	3	0
16	g	Euphemia	6 8	5 52	Sagit.	5	3	59
17	a	Lambert	6 10	5 50		17	4	58
18	b	Ember week	6 12	5 48		29	5	57
19	c	Januarius	6 14	5 46	Capr.	11	6	56
20	d	Fausta. Fast	6 16	5 44		29	7	56
21	e	Matthew Ap.	6 18	5 42	Aquar.	5	8	55
22	f	Ordination	6 20	5 40		17	9	54
23	g	Esdras	6 21	5 38	Pisces	0	10	53
24	a	Samuel	6 24	5 36		13	11	53
25	b	Firmine	6 26	5 34		27	12	52
26	c	Cyprian	6 28	5 32	Aries	10	13	51
27	d	Colm. Dam.	6 30	5 30		24	14	51
28	e	Exup. Fast	6 32	5 28	Taur.	8	15	50
29	f	Michael Arch.	6 34	5 26		27	16	50
30	g	S. Hierom	6 36	5 24	Gem.	7	17	49

I am the seventh from March: from thence my name,
In me the days and nights, are found the same.
But quickly they begin again to change,
Else through Mazzeroth Sol could not range.

September 1672.

1 West wind
2 but fair.
3
4 Great wind
5 about this
6 time.
7 Various
8 Something
9 cool till the
10 Sun break out
11 Temperate,
12 though windy
13 enough.
14 Little differ-
15 ing till the
16 17 day.
17
18
19 Expect vari-
20 ous mixed w.
21 these days.
22 Temperate &
23 mild till the
24 25 day.
25
26 Bad enough
27 both at Sea
28 and Land.
29 The 2 last
30 milder.

Last quarter the 3 day, 53 min. past 11 before noon.
New moon the 10 day, 41 min. past 6 at night.
First quarter the 18 day, 12 min. past 9 at night.
Full moon the 26 day, 36 min. past 5 in the morn.

			Sun rising		Sun setting					
1	a	Remigius	6	39	5	21	Gem.	21	18	49
2	b	Leodegar	6	41	5	19	Canc.	6	19	49
3	c	Candidus	6	43	5	17		20	20	48
4	d	Francis	6	45	5	15	Leo	4	21	48
5	e	Apoline	6	47	5	13		18	22	48
6	f	18 after Trin.	6	49	5	11	Virg.	1	23	47
7	g	Marcellus	6	50	5	10		15	24	47
8	a	Pelagia	6	52	5	8		28	25	47
9	b	Dionysius	6	54	5	6	Libra	11	26	47
10	c	Gereon	6	56	5	4		24	27	47
11	d	Nicasius	6	58	5	2	Scorp.	7	28	47
12	e	Wilfride	7	0	5	0		19	29	47
13	f	Sun in Scorp.	7	2	4	58	Sagit.	2	0	47
14	g	Calixtus	7	4	4	56		14	1	47
15	a	Hedewige	7	6	4	54		26	2	47
16	b	Gallus	7	8	4	52	Capr.	7	3	47
17	c	Florentius	7	10	4	50		19	4	47
18	d	Luke Evang.	7	12	4	48	Aquar.	1	5	47
19	e	Ptolome	7	14	4	46		13	6	48
20	f	20 after Trin.	7	15	4	45		25	7	48
21	g	Tres Mich.	7	17	4	43	Pisces	8	8	48
22	a	Cordula	7	19	4	41		21	9	48
23	b	Term begins	7	20	4	40	Aries	14	10	49
24	c	Salome	7	22	4	38		18	11	49
25	d	Crispinus	7	24	4	36	Taur.	2	12	50
26	e	Amandus	7	25	4	35		17	13	50
27	f	21 after Trin.	7	27	4	33	Gem.	2	14	50
28	g	Simon & Jude	7	29	4	31		17	15	51
29	a	Narcissus	7	30	4	30	Canc.	1	16	51
30	b	Germanus	7	32	4	28		16	17	52
31	c	Quintin. Fast	7	33	4	27	Leo	0	18	53

This is the moneth when Saffron flowers grow.
No moneth before had such a gallant show.
For here's a beauty and a portion too
Which brings no sorrow with it, nor no wo.

October 1672.

1 Unconstant
2 mislings.
3 Wind and
4 cool rain.
5 Something
6 better till the
7 eighth day.
8 Wind if not
9 wet also.
10 A gratefull
11 season and
12 pretty warm.
13 Frosty morn.
14 Snow-like.
15 Obscure
16 dusky air.
17 Wavering
18 wet and cold-
19 ish with win-
20 dy weather.
21 Open wea-
22 ther and pret-
23 ty calm.
24
25 About the
26 full moon
27 turbulent
28 stormy
29 weather
30 and
31 fleeting.

Cambridge Term begins the 10 day, and then the Proctours, Taxours, and Scrutatours are chosen.

Magna Congregatio, or the Black Assembly.

November hath xxx days.

Last quarter the first day, 7 min. past 8 at night.
New moon the 9 day, 36 min. past 11 before noon.
First quarter the 17 day, 54 min. past 3 after noon.
Full moon the 23 day, 20 min. past 4 at night.

			Sun rise	Sun set						
1	b	All Saints	7 55	4 25	Leo	14	19	7
2	c	All Souls	7 57	4 23		28	20	8
3	d	22 after Trin.	7 39	4 21	Virg.	12	21	8
4	e	Craft. anim.	7 41	4 19		25	22	9
5	f	Powder treas.	7 43	4 17	Libra	8	23	10
6	g	Leonard	7 45	4 15		20	24	10
7	a	willibrod	7 47	4 13	Scorp.	3	25	11
8	b	Claudius	7 49	4 11		16	26	12
9	c	Theodorus	7 51	4 9		28	27	13
10	d	23 after Trin.	7 52	4 7	Sagit.	10	28	13
11	e	Martin bish.	7 54	4 6		22	29	14
12	f	Sun in Sagit.	7 55	4 5			0	15
13	g	Eugenius	7 57	4 3	Capr.	16	1	16
14	a	Erkenw. tr.	7 58	4 2		27	2	17
15	b	Leopoldus	7 59	4 1	Aquar.	9	3	18
16	c	Edmun. dep.	8 0	4 0		21	4	19
17	d	24 after Trin.	8 1	3 59	Pisces	3	5	20
18	e	Octab. Mart.	8 2	3 58		16	6	21
19	f	Elizabeth	8 3	3 57		29	7	22
20	g	Edmund	8 4	3 56	Aries	12	8	23
21	a	Oblat. Mary	8 5	3 54		26	9	24
22	b	Cecilia virg.	8 6	3 53	Taur.	10	10	25
23	c	Clemens	8 7	3 52		25	11	26
24	d	25 after Trin.	8 8	3 51	Gem.	10	12	27
25	e	Quindi. Mart.	8 9	3 50		25	13	28
26	f	Conradus	8 10	3 49	Canc.	10	14	29
27	g	Agricola	8 11	3 48		25	15	30
28	a	Term ends	8 12	3 48	Leo	10	16	32
29	b	Saturn. Fast	8 12	3 47		24	17	33
30	c	Andrew Ap.	8 13	3 47	Virg.	8	18	34

The weather (like to charity) is cold,
And Hospitable deeds are scarce as gold;
Were half the money that is vainly spent
Giv'n to the poor, 'twould much increase their rent.

November 1672.

1 Obscure cold
2 air.
3 Wet and
4 fleeting.
5 Milder, but
6 moist and
7 windy.
8 Cold.
9 Rain.
10 More moist
11 then warm:
12 for snow or
13 hail is expect-
14 ed about the
15 new moon.
16 or after
17 Some frost.
18 Winter wea-
19 ther, cold and
20 moist.
21 Indifferent.
22 Not very
23 warm.
24
25 Warmer:
26 but not
27 without some
28 snow or rain.
29 Misty obscure
30 air.

The Vice-chancellour lays down his Office the 3 day.

December hath xxxi days.

Last quarter the first day, 41 min. past 7 in the morn.
New moon the 9 day, 32 min. past 6 in the morn.
First quarter the 17 day, 47 min. past 7 in the morn.
Full moon the 24 day, 43 min. past 2 in the morn.
Last quarter the 30 day, 48 min. past 10 at night.

				Sun rising.		Sun setting.					
1	f	Advent sund.	8	14	3	46	Virg.	22	20	22
2	g	Candida	8	14	3	46	Libra	5	21	23
3	a	Lucius	8	15	3	45		18	22	24
4	b	Barbara	8	15	3	45	Scorp.	0	23	26
5	c	Sabina	8	15	3	45		12	24	27
6	d	Nicholaus	8	16	3	44		25	25	28
7	e	Agathon	8	16	3	44	Sagit.	7	26	29
8	f	2 Sun. in Adv.	8	16	3	44		19	27	31
9	g	Joachim	8	17	3	43	Capr.	1	28	32
10	a	Melchia	8	17	3	43		12	29	33
11	b	Sun in Capr.	8	17	3	43		24	0 ♈	34
12	c	Damasus	8	17	3	43	Aquar.	6	1	36
13	d	Lucy virg.	8	17	3	43		18	2	37
14	e	Nichasius	8	17	3	43	Pisces	0	3	38
15	f	3 sund. in Ad.	8	17	3	43		13	4	40
16	g	O Sapientia	8	16	3	44		25	5	41
17	a	Lazarus	8	16	3	44	Aries	8	6	42
18	b	Ember week	8	16	3	44		21	7	44
19	c	Nemesius	8	15	3	45	Taur.	5	8	45
20	d	Julius. fast	8	15	3	45		19	9	46
21	e	Thomas Ap.	8	15	3	45	Gem.	3	10	47
22	f	Ordination	8	14	3	46		18	11	49
23	g	Victor bish.	8	14	3	46	Canc.	4	12	50
24	a	Ad. & E. Fast	8	13	3	47		19	13	51
25	b	Christmas day	8	12	3	48	Leo	4	14	53
26	c	S. Stephen	8	11	3	49		19	15	54
27	d	S. John Evan.	8	10	3	50	Virg.	3	16	55
28	e	Innocents d.	8	9	3	51		17	17	56
29	f	1 sun. af. Chr.	8	8	3	52	Libra	1	18	58
30	g	David king	8	7	3	53		14	19	59
31	a	Silvester	8	6	3	54		27	21	0

This moneth's the laſt, and doth conclude the year,
Foul weather, and ſhort days, makes it appear;
Yet Chriſtmas bleſſing, and that happy tide,
Makes this more welcome, then each moneth beſide.

December 1672.

1 Some wind.
2 Clear and
3 like to freeze,
4 till about the
5 tenth day.
6
7
8 Various
9 weather.
10 Cold abated:
11 but not
12 very long.
13
14
15
16 Open weath.
17 Croſs winds
18 in the
19 clouds
20 Miſling ob-
21 ſcure air, and
22 not very
23 cold till
24 Chriſtmas.
25
26 Froſty
27 weather.
28 Like to
29 ſnow.
30 Some
31 wind.

Cambridge Term ends 16 day.

The Regal Table in an exact Method.

The Year, Moneth, and Day, (accounting the Year to begin *Jan.* 1.) whereon every K. and Q. of *Eng.* since the Conq. began his Reign.		The number of Years, Monthes, & Days, that every K. & Q. reigned, 28 days to a moneth.			The numb. of y. expired in this y. since they began to reign: as also since they ended.	
K. W. Conq.	1066 Octob. 14	20 y	11 m	22 d	1606	
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 y	11 m	18 d	585	W. Conq.
Henry 1	1100 August 2	35 y	4 m	11 d	572	W. Rufus
Stephen	1135 Decem. 1	18 y	11 m	18 d	537	Henry 1
Henry 2	1154 Octob. 25	34 y	9 m	2 d	518	Stephen
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 y	9 m	0 d	483	Henry 2
John	1199 April 6	17 y	7 m	0 d	473	Richard 1
Henry 3	1216 Octob. 19	56 y	1 m	0 d	456	John
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 y	8 m	6 d	400	Henry 3
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 y	7 m	5 d	365	Edward 1
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 y	5 m	7 d	346	Edward 2
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 y	3 m	14 d	295	Edward 3
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 y	6 m	3 d	273	Richard 2
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 y	5 m	24 d	259	Henry 4
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 y	6 m	16 d	250	Henry 5
Edward 4	1461 March 4	22 y	1 m	8 d	212	Henry 6
Edward 5	1483 April 9	0 y	2 m	18 d	189	Edward 4
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 y	2 m	5 d	189	Edward 5
Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 y	10 m	24 d	187	Richard 3
Henry 8	1509 April 22	37 y	10 m	2 d	163	Henry 7
Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 y	5 m	19 d	126	Henry 8
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 y	4 m	22 d	119	Edward 6
Q. Elizab.	1558 Nov. 17	44 y	4 m	15 d	114	Q. Mary
K. James	1603 Mar. 24	22 y	0 m	3 d	70	Q. Elizabeth
Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	22 y	10 m	3 d	47	K. James
Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	Long live the King			23	Charles 1

The use of this Table in Example.

King *Henry* 8 began his reign in the year of *Christ* 1509. *April* 22: He reigned 37 years 10 moneths and 2 days. It is since he began his reign 163 years compleat the 22 of *April* in this year 1672. Now to know the time since the end of his Reign, before his name standing on the right hand, you shall there find 126 years since he died, *January* 28. And so of the rest.

A short discourse concerning the time of the year when the World began:

As

Also of the time of the year when our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was born.

THat which I intend to rest upon in these two Questions, is the determination of the ancient Fathers.

Now we know that the ancient Fathers of the Church will allow neither the Birth of the World, nor the Birth of Christ, to be in Autumne, but have cast the one of them into the spring, and the other they have noted to be much about the time of the winter Solstice. So that though we look upon *Tisri* as an eminent Moneth for the many Feasts and some Fasts of old affixed to it; yet may *Nisan* and *Tebeth* be as famous, if after tryal we hold to what is most probable, and embraced long ago in the very ancient ages of the Church both Jewish and Christian. For first of all, in *Nisan* was celebrated that most famous Feast of the Pass-over, *Exod.* 12. In *Nisan* the Hebrews, after fourty years wandring in the wilder-

neſs, entred into the land of Promiſe, *Joſh.* 4. *Niſan* was at the firſt called *Abib*, which properly ſignifieth a ſtalk with an ear of corn and is therefore the moneth of new fruits, becauſe in *Paleſtine* the corn began then firſt to be ripe. And here the very Jews themſelves ſay more to the advantage of us Chriſtians then they are well aware of; Namely, That as in *Niſan* had been Redemption, ſo in *Niſan* ſhould be Redemption. Which we Chriſtians know to be true: for we do not onely acknowledge the Redemption out of Egypt to be in *Niſan* at the Paſs-over, but the Redemption which Chriſt wrought for us, and purchaſed by the death of the Croſs, is known to us, and acknowledged by us, to be on the 15 day of the ſame moneth; when (as the Apoſtle ſpeaketh) Chriſt our Paſs-over was ſacrificed for us; *therefore* (ſaith he) *let us keep the Feaſt*, 1 Cor. 5. 7. Nay, the Fathers go on, and maintain further, That in *Niſan* the World was created, and in *Niſan* Chriſt was conceived: ſo that the Conception of the ſecond *Adam* was at the ſame time of the year in the which the firſt *Adam* was created. S. *Ambroſe* ſaith, *In hoc principio menſium cœlum & terram fecit Deus*: In this beginning of moneths God made the heaven and the earth. *Theodoret* ſaith, *Eodem fere tempore*, &c. About the ſame time God made the creatures; which the germination of trees (and the like) declareth. For the Spring beginning, the meadows begin to flouriſh, the growing corn conceiveth ſeed, the trees begin to bear [*fructum emittunt*] or to ſend out fruit. For which cauſe God alſo at the ſame time (viz. of the year) freed the people of Iſrael from the bondage of the Egyptians: yea, and the Arch-Angel *Gabriel* brought the joyfull and glad meſſage of an admired birth, to the holy Virgin *Mary*. *Eodem quoque tempore* (ſaith the ſame Father ſtill) *Chriſtus Dominus ſalutarem pertulit Paſsionem*; At the ſame time alſo the Lord Chriſt patiently endured the healthfull Paſſion.

Damaſcen alſo, ſhewing how the converſions and changes

ges of the Sun make the *Tekupha's* or foure quarters of the year, accounteth the Spring to be the first: *In ipsa enim Deus fecit universa*; for in that (saith he) God made the World. Add to these *Cesar Scaliger*, in his 257 Exercitation against *Cardan*, where he saith, *Mundum vere ortum primò, & autumant sapientes, & credere par est*; by which he meaneth; That the world began in the Spring, both do wisemen think, and to believe it is but reasonable. *Beda* also makes mention of an ancient Synod holden in *Palestine* by *Theophilus* Bishop of *Cesarea*, in which was agreed, that the world was made in the Spring. Yea, and among the Jews, *Rabbi Joshua* doth earnestly defend the same tenet against *Eliezar* another great Rabbi, who would that it should be in Autumn, *In quo arbores sunt perfectæ in suis fructibus*; in which the trees are perfect in their fruits. But to this I answer, that there is no reason to imagine all sorts of fruit to be ripe at once, nor will the constituted course of nature suffer it, which now, in the continuance of things created, proceeds far otherwise, if we respect the climates of the Universe. It is sufficient therefore, that in the beginning, the fruits of the first season were ripe; such were the fruits of Paradise: In Summer others, which in the Spring were but in their blossom; and in Autumne, as we now call it, all the rest. Even *Palestine* it self was such a countrey, where the In-gathering of all was not till the feast of Tabernacles; and for that cause it was called the end and return of the year, *Exod.* 23.16. and *Exod.* 34.22. though the original head of the year were naturally from the Spring, in *Nisan* or *Abib*, six moneths before. For indeed it was only the return and beginning of the Civil year, which began in *Tisri*. That at *Nisan* was upon another and better account, whose original is to be fixed at the Vernal Equinox. The Patriarchs of old had observed it, as appeareth by the order of the moneths in the history of the floud; but afterward by their long continuance in *Egypt*, and conversation with the peo-

ple of that countrey, they had discontinued it; as appeareth by *Moses* his calling them back to their old custome when they came away from thence; for in the judgement of most, those words of *Moses* in *Exod.* 12. 2. intend no less. *Josephus* therefore had small cause to say that *Moses* altered the old ancient order of the year; especially considering that he himself doth more then in a manner affirm, how that the Hebrews reckoning from Autumne do but as the Egyptians did. For thus he telleth us in the first book of his Antiquities, at the fourth chapter. And thus I have done with this.

The next concerns the time of Christs birth, which some would have to be in Autumne, in *Tisri*, which was the next Moneth after *Elul*. It was almost altogether Festivall: but the chief were, the Feast of Trumpets on the first day, the Expiation on the tenth day, and the Feast of Tabernacles, beginning always on the 15 day. This moneth also gave beginning to the year of Jubilee, which was proclaimed on the tenth day. The nine first days the servants feasted and made merry and wore Garlands in token of their liberty approaching, and on the tenth were delivered; which was (no doubt) an Image of the liberty purchased for us by Christ, and of the restitution of an heritage to the sons of God, lost in Adam, but restored again by Jesus Christ. The very *Jews* themselves write of singular blessings for that year, for in the Jubilee (say some of them, upon *Levit.* 25.) God will be redemption, ransome, and sabbatisme to Israel. The word *Jubilee* therefore may well come from *Jubal*, which in the Hebrew signifyeth a stream, or carrying; as which carrieth us to Christ, in the 30 year of whose age, the 30 Jubilee began. This I well approve of, as having proved no less my self elsewhere.

But they object further, and say; that the chief Feast of this Moneth was that of Tabernacles; for it was one of the three, which God commanded to be the principall Feasts of the year, as we read in *Deut.* 16. 16. The Feast of Unleavened bread was the first; the Feast of weeks the second

and

and this Feast of Tabernacles the third and last. Their ends were partly for remembrance of things past, and partly for Types and Figures of things then to come, and to be fulfilled in some principal thing or other concerning Christ. Of the two first there is no doubt. Now therefore of this third and last. The first end is plain, that it was a memorial of their long dwelling in Tabernacles while they were in the wilderness, as we read in *Levit.*23 42. But of what thing concerning Christ to come, is not so expres or plain, as in the two before it: onely S. *John* seems to intimate; that as the Pass-over was a Type of his Passion, Pentecost a figure of sending the Holy Ghost; so should the Feast of Tabernacles be a Type of his Incarnation, when the Divine nature tabernacled in our flesh,& the word of God became *Emmanuel, God with us. For the word* (saith S. *John*) *was made flesh, and tabernacled in us*, John 1.14. We commonly read it - *and dwelt among us*: but the original words are καὶ ἐσκήνωσεν ἐν ἡμῖν, which truely translated signifie; --*and tabernacled in us.* In consideration of which, this Feast of Tabernacles may well be yielded as a true intended type of our Saviours Incarnation, when (as I said before) he became *Emmanuel, God with us, and tabernacled in our flesh.*

In answer to which objection, this I yield; viz. That the Feast of Tabernacles was I beleeve a true intended Type of our Saviours incarnation: but yet so, as the time of his birth was not to be so precisely in the end of their civil year among whom he was born, or when they had gathered in their fruits; as in the end of a year which should be more extensive, and comprehend under it more nations then one, even as the Church it self was to be extended much further then the narrow confines of Judea and Jerusalem. *For he came among his own, and his own received him not:* His Apostles also preached first among the Jews, but they judged themselves unworthy of eternal life; *Behold therefore* (say both *Paul* and *Barnabas*) *we turn to the Gentiles*, Acts 13. 46. So that though the Feast of Tabernacles be to us the Feast of the Nativity,

yet it is no more to be tyed to the end of the civil year when the Feast of Tabernacles was, at the end of In-gathering among the *Jews*; then the Church of Christ is now to be tyed to their countrey where Christ was born. It is enough that he was born in the end of their year who embraced him, though that Feast which prefigured him, was in the end of their year who refused him. Beside, the Feast of Tabernacles was the Feast of In-gathering: Now the In-gathering time of the *Jews* was too soon for other countries; And therefore Christ being a more generall Saviour then of one people, is born when the In-gathering of many countries is fully finished, and when (as *Orosius* saith) all Increases of the insuing year do first begin; Saint *Ambrose* (who wrot upon *Luke* in the year of our Lord 377) speakes thus of Christs birth, and saith; *Length of nights had possessed the whole day, had not the coming of Christ shined gloriously in the very shortness of days.* Some I know would fix this testimonie upon *Maximus* Bishop of *Tours*: which if they could, yet was *He* about Saint *Austins* time. And Saint *Austin* also saith, *John* was born (as the Church by tradition teacheth) on the eight Calends of July [or 24 day of June] even when the days begin to shorten: but our Lord was born on the eight Calends of January [or 25 day of December] when the days begin to lengthen. *Conceptus est enim Æquinoctio Verno, & natus est Solstitio hiberno*, as he also telleth us in his eighteenth Sermon upon the Nativity. *Sulpitius Severus* mentions the same day too, and was as ancient as Saint *Austin*; saying, Christ was born on the eight Calends of January: as in the second Book of his Holy history may be seen.

But before either *Sulpitius*, *Augustine*, or *Orosius*; *Chrysostome* gave notice of this day: affirming it to be on the eight Calends of January, six moneths after the eight Calends of July. We have received this day (saith he) from them who know these things exactly, and who inhabit the City; namely Rome. For they (saith he) who live there now, from

from the times of old, and of ancient Tradition celebrating it, have transmitted the knowledge thereof to us. Whereto agreeth that of *Tertullian*, in his 14 book and 19 chapter against *Marcion*, saying, The Romane Archives preserve *Augustus* censual Roll, a most faithfull witness of the Birth of Christ. And from those Rolls S. *Chrysostome* professes to have it; namely, that the 25 day of *December* was the day of Christs Birth.

Of the distinctions of times, viz. *Years, Moneths, Weeks, and Days.*

A Year is Poetical, *viz.* limited by the Cosmical, Acronical, &c. rising of some notable fixed star; or Astronomical, according to the course of the Sun or the Moon in the Zodiack: this again is Solar or Lunar. The Solar also is Tropical or Sidereal. Tropical, is the time wherein the sun by his proper course, moveth through the Zodiack from the one Tropick to the same tropical point again, and containeth 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes well nigh. The Sidereal is the time wherein by his course he arriveth to the same fixed star from whence he departed, and containeth 365 days, 6 hours and an half very near. The year Lunar is also common, or Emboliſmal. Common, consisting of 354, Emboliſmal, of 384 days, the first being less than the other Solar year by 11 days, which is called the Epact; the other exceeding the Solar year 19 days: whereupon it cometh to pass that the Lunar year every third year hath 13 moons. Moneths are also Solar, Usual, and Lunar: Solar is the space that the sun continueth in one signe, and is mean or equated. The Usual, is the space of 30 or 31 days. whereby Julius Cesar, by the help of Sosigines, divided the year into 12 parts or moneths, then constituting the Leap-years, and divers other necessary distinctions or limits of the years which are used at this day. Lunar is fourfold, that is, of Peragration, being of

27 days, 7 hours, &c. in which time the moon passeth through the Zodiack. Apparition, the time of 4 weeks. Medicinal of 16 days. And of Consecution, being the time wherein she overtaketh the sun after her departure from him, being 29 days and an half. A week is the space of 7 days. A day is Natural, or Artificial: Natural of 24 hours; Artificial from sun-rise to sun-set. An hour containeth 60 minutes: a minute 60 seconds: a second 60 thirds; and so on still as far as you please.

The Aspects both old and new.

☌ *A Conjunction, when Planets are in one signe and degree.*
SS. *A Semisextile, when planets are distant 1 sign.*
✶ *A Sextile, when they are distant 2 signs.*
Q *A Quintile, when they are asunder 2 signs, 12 degrees.*
□ *A Quartile, when they are 3 signs distant.*
Td. *A Tredicile, when they be distant 3 signs, 18 degrees.*
△ *A Trine, when they are distant 4 signs.*
Bq. *A Biquintile, when they are distant 4 signs, 24 degrees.*
Vc. *A Quicunx, when they are asunder 5 signs.*
☍ *An opposition, when Planets are distant 6 signs.*

How to find the age of the Moon.

ADd to the *Epact* the number of moneths from the beginning of *March*, together with the moneth wherein you seek, and also the number of days past of that moneth wherein you seek, and such addition will shew you the age of the moon, if the sum of addition be less then 30; but if the sum of addition doth exceed 30, then subtract 30, and the remainder shall be the age of the moon, so as the moneth wherein you seek hath 31 days; for if it hath less then 31 days, you must subtract but 29, and the remainder shall be the age of the moon.

A short and brief touch at the natures and qualities of sundry sorts of herbs and Plants, the knowledge whereof is both pleasant and profitable.

AND first, I will begin with Basil. This is an herb hot in the second degree, and somewhat moist. Galen would not that this herb should be taken inwardly, because it hath a kinde of superfluous moisture joyned with it; but being applied outwardly, it is good to digest, distribute, or concoct. We in England seldome or never eat it: yet we greatly esteem it, because it smelleth sweet, and (as some think) comforteth the brain. But they are greatly out, for we know that weak brains are rather hurt then helped by it: And that which is strange, I have read how that a certain Italian had a Scorpion bred in his brain, who after vehement and long pain died thereof; and it was at the first bred there by the often smelling to this herb. Our Basil is not so hot, yet if it be chewed and laid in the sun, it engendreth worms. In a word, the savour is strong, and therefore much smelled unto, it procureth the head-ach.

Mint is of another nature, for it is good against the biting of Scorpions: yea the very smell of it stirreth up the minde, and must therefore be good for students. It staies vomiting, stops the terms, helps sore heads in childzen, strengthens the stomach, and helps digestion. But let the good huswife never use to rub her milk-bowls with Mint, lest in so doing she hinder her cheese from curding. This herb is hot and dry in the third

third degree; and as Schola Salerni saith, is good against worms.

The worms that gnaw the wombe and never stint,
Are killed, purg'd, and driv'n away by Mint.

Peniryall, or Pudding-grass, is hot and dry in the third degree. It is good against drowsiness, if they that be subject thereunto do but take the green herb and hold it under their tongue, and ever and anon change it for the fresher. It is also good against Choler and the Gout: For as Schola Salerni saith,

Let them that unto choler much incline,
Drink Peniryall steeped in their wine:
And some affirm what they have found by triall,
That Gouts great pain is eas'd by Peniryall.

It is also good to strengthen the brain, it breaks wind, and helps the Vertigo. Yea, the very smell of it is accounted wholesome.

White Brionie is in all parts hot and dry, exceeding the third degree. It is good to take away wrinckles, freckles, sun-burning, black marks, spots and scars of the face, if the juice of it be tempered with the meal of Vetches or Tares, or of Fenugreek. And as Galen affirmeth, is an excellent herb for Tanners to thicken their leather hides with.

Willow leaves are cold, dry, and binding; they stop fluxes and spitting of blood. The boughs stuck about a Chamber wonderfully cool the air, and refresh such as have feavers. The leaves also applyed to the head, help away hot diseases there and frenzies. Moreover note that Willow is of a much like nature to Agnus-castus: it is therefore a custome (at least in speech) that he who is deprived of his Love, and cannot have her, must wear a Willow-garland.

Myrtle-berries are good against fluxes. This is a tender plant, not able to endure any cold; and (as Authours affirm) was wont to be worn garland-wise by the

the Roman Captains, when they triumphed for a victory got without slaughter of men. Pliny saith, that before Pepper was found out, the Myrtle-berries were used in the stead thereof.

Houseleek, or Semper vivens, is always green, both in Summer and Winter. The juice hereof taketh away Corns better then any thing that can be easily gotten. First wash and bathe them well with the juice, and then lay on them some of the skins of the Houseleek, and you will finde great ease.

Arsmart, or Water-pepper groweth almost in every watersish plash, or near unto the brims of rivers, ditches and running brooks. It is of an hot and dry temper. The leaves of this herb rubbed upon a tired Jades back assoon as he begins to tire, and a good handful or two laid under his saddle, doth wonderfully refresh the horse, and causeth him to travel much the better.

Water-cresses are of nature hot and dry. They help maidens of the Green-sickness, and send their wonted lively colour again into their faces. Use them thus: chop and boyl them in the broth of flesh, & let the broth be eaten for a moneth together at morning, noon, & night.

The Woodbine or Honysuckle is well known: of which some write that the juice of the leaves drunk of a man by the space of 37 days together, will make him that he shall never beget any more children.

The Walnut-tree is very well known: it delighteth much to grow upon mountains and in dry places. The nuts that it beareth be hot and dry in the second degree after they be withered, but not when new gathered. If the pills be taken off, they are thought to be good for the stomach, and somewhat loosing to the belly and mixed with sugar do nourish temperately. They be also good against poyson, and were used by King Mithridates as a special antidote: The composition whereof was two drie Walnuts, twenty leaves

of

of Rue, and two Figs, and one grain of Salt. This medicine he used every morning with a little wine and thereby so accustomed his body unto it, that when he thought to have dispatched himself with poyson, rather then fall into the power of the Romanes, he could not do it. And note, that the distilled water of the green outward husks (if they be distilled before they be rotten) is excellent good against the Pestilence.

Rue is hot and drie in the third degree, and is also a great enemy to poyson: and from thence ariseth that antipathy, which is between the Toad and this herb. Plinie writeth that there is such friendship between it and the Fig-tree, that it prospereth no where so well as under that tree. And note that it is exceeding good in times of infection, let it be taken any way. Besides, as Schola Salerni saith:

Rue is a noble herb, to give it right:
For, chew it fasting, it will purge the sight.
One qualitie thereof yet blame I must:
It makes men chaste, and women fils with lust.

Dill is hot and drie well near to the second degree. The decoction of the dried tops, together with the seed drunk, provoketh urine, allayeth gripings, hickets, vomiting, and windiness, asswageth swellings, engendreth milk (like Sow-thistle) in womens breasts. The green herb procureth secure and sound sleep: and from hence it was that garlands made of this herb were worn at riotous feasts, that thereby those champions of Bacchus might both sleep soundly and without danger.

Feverfew is also hot and drie, and if bound to the wrests in time, it helps to drive away an ordinary or common Ague. It also good (if it be dried and made into powder) against the Vertigo, which is a swimming or turning in the head: if about two drams of it be taken with honey or sweet wine.

Angelica

Angelica is hot and dry in the third degree. It is an enemy to poysons, and cureth pestilent diseases, if used in time: yea, the very root chewed in the mouth is good against infection; or if powdred, a dram at a time will serve.

Dragon is much like to Angelica in operation, if the distilled water be drunk; onely observe that the smell of Dragon-flowers are hurtfull to women newly conceived. But Sowbread is worse (in this) by farr Du-Bartas therefore saith,

If over it a child-great woman stride,
Instant abortion often doth betide.

Leeks are not good for hot and cholerick bodies; because if they be eaten often, they ingender naughty bloud, hurt the head, dull the sight, and make one to be troubled and affrighted with terrible dreams. The like may be said of Onions: they should not therefore be eaten raw. And yet the water of the distilled roots, being done in June, and drunk often by women that are barren, helpeth them. The same water helpeth the bleeding at the nose, if a little cotton dipped therein be put into the nostrils. Also, bruise an Onion, and put thereto a little salt and honey, and you will finde it an excellent medicine to destroy warts.

Sleep not presently after the eating of Radish, for that will cause a stinking breath.

It is said that the Indian women take no Tobacco, because they think it too strong for the constitution of their bodies: and yet some women of England use it often as well as men. And questionless, those natives among whom it groweth may take more at once then any one of us. This herb was first brought into England by Sir Francis Drake his marriners, in the year of our Lord 1585. which was three years before Tilbury-camp. So that it is now 82 years since it began to be in use among us.

Yar-

Arrow is an herb meanly cold in temper: the green leaves chewed in the mouth are good against the tooth-ach; or put into the nose do make it bleed, and is a remedy against that pain in the head which Physitians call the Megrim. Pliny saith that Achilles (the disciple of Chiron) first found out this herb, and with it cured his wounds. It is moreover good to stop Lasks and the Terms in women, and to help the running of the Reins.

Plantine is cold and dry, and as wholesome an herb as can grow about the house: for the decoction of it prevails mightily against tormenting pains and excoriations of the guts, bloudy fluxes, it stops the terms, and spitting of blood, Phthisicks, or consumptions of the Lungs, the running of the Reins, and the whites in women, pains in the head and frenzies. Outwardly taken it clears the sight, takes away inflammations, scabs, itch, the shingles, and is good against all spreading sores.

Peach-leaves are said to be gentle, yet a compleat purger of Choler, and diseases coming from thence, first for children because of their gentleness. You may boyl them in white wine, a handful is enough at a time.

Groundsell is also good for the same purpose, and held to be a very harmless purge. The usual way is to boyl it in water with Currance, and so eat it.

Chesnuts be hot and dry in the first degree and are of an astringent or binding nature. The trees on which they grow be in some gardens in England, but in Kent they grow abroad in the fields very plenteously. This tree delighteth in shadowie places & mountains whose scituation is toward the North. The nuts that grow on it are ripe about the end of September and do last all winter. Some use to make an Electuary with the meal of Chesnuts and Honey, very good against the Cough and spitting of blood.

Hasil-nuts be also hot and drie in the first degree, hard of digestion, fill the stomach and belly with wind, incline one to vomit, and (as experience proveth) stuff the breast full of flegme, and cause a Cough; especially after they be dry, for the dry are worse then the new and moist, more oylie, turn soon to Choler, and engender head-ach: but eaten with good raysins of the Sun, their ill property is a little qualified. Filberts are of a much like nature, saving that they are more pleasant in eating, longer in form, thinner in shell and sooner ripe. Howbeit a man may make a good medicine of Nut-shels for a lask; namely thus, Take nut-shels and beat them into powder, of which put two drams into red-wine and drink it. Some hold that if Hasil-nutshels be burnt to ashes, and laid to the hinder part of the head of a childe having grey eyes, they will cause those eyes to become black.

Almonds be hot and moist in the first degree. They do extenuate and cleanse without binding: wherefore they purge the Breast and Lungs, and be good to be eaten with Figs, of such as be short-winded.

Horehound is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third. The syrup of this herb doth wonderfully and above credit ease such as have lien sick very long of a Cough or consumption of the Lungs. Saffron doth the like, bringing breath again, when one is even at deaths door, if ten or twenty grains at the most be given in new or sweet wine. But take heed I say of too much Saffron at once, lest in chearing the heart you overcome it.

Baum or Balm is hot and dry in the second degree, and good to be either eaten or smelled unto by them who are subject to the Mother. Bees take great delight in this herb, and flie not away from such hives as be either rubbed with the leaves, or anointed with the juice hereof. But plant no Box-tree near your Bees,

for

for the honey that is gathered from thence will have a kinde of bitterness in it.

Sage is an herb of singular properties: I cannot name them all. The Latine and English names speak greatly for the commendation of it. For Salvia takes the name of Safety, and Sage is a name of wisdome.

Sith then the name betokens Wise and Saving,
We count it natures friend, and worth the having.

Some call it the Holy herb, because women with childe, if they be like to come before their time, and are troubled with abortments, do eat thereof to their great good: for it maketh them fruitfull, retaineth the birth, and giveth life unto it. This propertie or fertilitie caused, that in times past the people of Egypt, after a great mortality and pestilence, constrained their women to drink the juice thereof, to cause them the sooner to conceive, and to bring forth good store of children. In a word,

Salvia confortat nervos, manuumque tremorem
Tollit, & ejus ope febris acuta fugit.

Sage makes the sinews strong, the palsie cures;
And by its help no ague long endures.

Saffron is a special cordial, if too much of it be not taken at a time: it is therefore called Cor hominis. And so the Proverb: for when we see a man over-merry, we use to say, Dormivit in sacco croci. If it be mixt with oyl of bitter Almonds, and put warm into the ears with black wool dipped therein, it helps deafness. Some call it Anima pulmonum, because it is found to be very profitable for the Lungs, and the consumption of them.

Betony is an excellent herb for the head. Stamp it with a little salt, and a quantity thereof put into the nose, stencheth bleeding.

FINIS.